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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MORSE'S LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by WALTER LEWIN	245
THE PORTFOLIO WORKS OF WILLIAM BASSIE, by E. K. CHAMBERS	247
MACHFERRISON'S THE BARONAGE AND THE SENATE, by J. A. HAMILTON	247
OBRY SHIPLEY'S CARMINA MARIANA, by G. A. SIMCOX	249
NEW NOVELS, by G. BARNETT SMITH	249
SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND LIFE, by W. WALLACE	250
NOTES AND NEWS	251
THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES	252
ORIGINAL VERSE: "FOR A PICTURE BY WALTER SICKERT," by ARTHUR EYMONS	252
THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS ANNOUNCEMENTS	252
MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS	253
MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS	253
MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON'S ANNOUNCEMENTS	254
MR. ELKIN MATTHEWS & JOHN LANE'S ANNOUNCEMENTS	255
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MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS'S ANNOUNCEMENTS	256
MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS	256
SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS	256
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Quarterly Reviewer's Knowledge of Old French, by T. A. ARCHER; Patrick and Palladius, by ALFRED NUTT	256
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	256
SOME BOOKS ON GEOMETRY, by J. S. MACKAY	257
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Tel Iah Texts, by Major Conder	257
PHILOLOGY NOTES	258
INDIAN NUMISMATICS, by J. S. C.	258
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors, by R. A. S. MACALISTER	259
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	259
STAGE NOTES	259
MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS	259
MUSIC NOTES	259

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As a specimen of what critical biography should be, this book is to be commended. It is an effort, honestly executed, to discover the truth about Abraham Lincoln and to reveal the man as he actually was. Mr. Morse has collected the facts diligently, arranged them skilfully, and tried to give them their true significance, so that readers can test his deductions for themselves, and, if they do not choose to adopt them, are in a fair position to form estimates of their own. As a rule, however, Mr. Morse's deductions seem to be just. His story of the career of Lincoln, and his description of his character, are true in the main; and the interest he has given to his narrative is such that it is difficult to lay the book aside until it is finished.

Incidentally, but inevitably, Mr. Morse tells also the story of the Civil War: not in all its phases and detail of course, but in something more than outline; for everything of first rate importance in the career of Lincoln is associated with this event. He had reached the age of fifty-one when he was elected to the Presidency; but, in the light of following events, all that preceding time stands as a period of preparation for the brief but crowded life which was then about to begin. The real life of Lincoln is compressed into its last four years. To cancel them would cancel everything, leaving little to record in the way of achievement and almost nothing to suggest the existence of those powers, latent until then, which were to have such a swift and striking development as soon as the occasion should call them forth. He was then—as Mr. Henry L. Dawes says in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August—"only an untried and untutored Western politician," reputed to be fairly astute and honest. In fact, if he had not been comparatively obscure, he could hardly have received the nomination. Mr. Seward was the rightful claimant, because of his recognised ability and the services he had already rendered to the Republican cause. But there were various small cliques to be conciliated, and Mr. Seward's defect in the eyes of the wire-pullers was that he was too well known. Some of the cliques were already offended with him. Accordingly, Lincoln was available, not because he was known to have any merit, but just because he was practically unknown; "the mass of the people could place no intelligent estimate upon him at all, either for good or for ill." Mr. Morse has, properly, given his chief atten-

tion to those closing years. He has surveyed the preceding half-century briefly—perhaps too briefly; for, with all the career under review, he might, with advantage, have traced in the occurrences of that time of preparation the signs and tokens of the coming man.

The full difficulty of Lincoln's position cannot be understood unless we remember how badly his efforts were supported by the portion of the nation generally regarded as loyal. It was patriotic enough to give lives and even money to crush the rebellion, but it was not patriotic enough to be silent when silence was urgently needed. There was nothing like united and loyal support given to the man in charge, upon whose success everything depended. The loyalty which was displayed was more to principles or fads (whichever we prefer to call them) than to the cause of the Union. It must also be borne in mind that there was almost a fundamental difference of opinion as to the uses of the war. Apart from persons who objected altogether to its continuance, there was the powerful Abolition section, which concentrated its attention on emancipation, and there was the section to which Lincoln himself belonged, which made everything subservient to the salvation of the Union. In his message to Congress in December, 1861, Lincoln declared that his purpose had been "to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part" (ii. 10). The Union, he insisted, "must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." Lincoln's notion of emancipation was that it should be gradual and subject to compensation; and from time to time he endeavoured to make this possible by voluntary action on the part of the different States. In July 1862, he made an appeal, especially to the Border States—which maintained slavery, but had not seceded from the Union—to support his project. He urged them to do voluntarily and with pecuniary advantage to themselves what must come to pass by no choice of theirs if the war continued long. That he desired to befriend the negro is undeniable, but he made no secret that his motive in this instance was to strike a blow at the rebellion by severing more than ever the Border States from the Confederacy. What he urged was that his plan was "one of the most potent and swift means" of ending the war, for

"Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them as long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States" (ii. 24-25).

There was practically no response to this appeal, and the first emancipation proclamation was the consequence. It came on September 22, 1862; but only in the preceding August, Lincoln, in a letter to Greeley, had declared emphatically that

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I

would do it. And if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. And if I could save it by freeing some, and leaving others alone, I would do that" (ii. 107-8).

When he wrote these words, he had already drafted his proclamation, which itself indicated the nature of his policy. It declared that

"All persons held as slaves, within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall [on January 1, 1863] be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and for ever, free";

but it rested entirely with the States themselves whether or not they should lose their slaves. Let them cease to rebel before the appointed day of doom, and they might keep their cherished institutions.

Mr. Morse thinks "it would seem right and natural" that the emancipationists should at this stage have rallied with generous ardour to sustain Lincoln, and he complains that they did not. Some certainly did, as Emerson's address on the subject plainly shows; but, considering what Lincoln's avowed object was, and how entirely conditional he made emancipation, it would surely have been premature for the Abolitionists to grow enthusiastic. Lincoln did not pretend to be a convert to their views, or that he was proposing to put them into practice excepting for another end, which might, as he then still hoped, be achieved without the final blow.

In all this Lincoln was perfectly consistent. His opinions and those of the Abolitionists had always been at variance. Before he became President he had said:

"I have no purpose to produce political and social equality between the white and the black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality. . . . But I hold that . . . there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. . . . He is not my equal in many respects, certainly not in colour, perhaps not in the moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal . . . and the equal of every living man."

About the same time he declared he would to the very last stand by the law of his State, which prohibited intermarriage of whites and negroes; and he professed himself "not in favour of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office." From these views he, probably, never departed very far; certainly he had not departed from them very far in September, 1862. For holding them honestly and consistently no wise man will blame him; but there is not much room for wonder that the Abolitionists did not recognise him as the champion of their cause when he threatened, merely as a part of his war policy, to deprive the rebels of their slaves.

In justice it must be admitted that, while Lincoln was honest in taking his course, so also, in many instances, were his censors in raising objections. The attacks were unwise only in so far as they were untimely but it may well be doubted if emancipation

would have formed so prominent a feature in Lincoln's war policy, if it had not been so strenuously thrust forward by a section of these censors. Mr. Morse is especially severe on Horace Greeley, and no doubt Greeley did not always fully realise that there is a time for silence as well as a time to speak. But Greeley was honesty itself, and was not even the "feather headed" person Mr. Morse suggests. If he had been, it is certain he could not so long have maintained his immense influence over vast numbers of his countrymen, the reality of which Mr. Morse does not question for a moment.

That the people failed to realise the gravity of the situation, and the consequent necessity for sinking all minor differences among themselves, is not strange when we remember how utterly the position was without precedent in their experience. They had been accustomed always, over petty political questions, to exercise that undoubted right, so dear to free and independent citizens, to shout as much as they liked; and they could not realise all at once that a question of life and death had arisen, over which discordant shouting was, to say the least, inexpedient. In the President himself they saw only one of their own number, appointed, not to govern them, but to execute their commands. He was hedged by none of that "divinity" which makes many a commonplace king seem like a hero. So they regarded it as their business, if not their positive duty, to give him advice. Mr. Morse alludes in this connexion to that "peculiar national trait, whereby every American knows at least as much on every subject whatsoever as is known to any other living man," and he invites us to remember that Lincoln "was the most advised man, often the worst advised man, in the annals of mankind." Happily, Lincoln knew how not to take advice; but of course the amateur advisers sulked or denounced, and, when any failure followed, cried out, "I told you so."

No doubt those in authority were not much better prepared than the general public for the emergency in which they found themselves. The early history of the war is a catalogue of distressing blunders, due to this incapacity on the part of everybody, excepting, perhaps, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to realise the gravity of the position. Governor Andrew—"enthusiastic, energetic, and of great executive ability"—had been for many months preparing the militia for the crisis he could foresee, "weeding out the holiday soldiers and thoroughly equipping his regiments for service in the field. For this he had been merrily ridiculed by the aristocracy of Boston during the winter." He applied to the Government for a supply of rifled muskets, but was refused; but he managed to furnish his men with arms from other sources. The day after the call for troops reached him (April 15, 1861), his regiment of trained soldiers was ready for action. The remainder of the volunteer army raised to support the Union consisted of raw recruits, willing and enthusiastic enough, but wholly undisciplined.

If either North or South had been

moderately prepared, there must have been peace on some terms in a very few months or even weeks. At first victory seemed to favour the South; but it is now evident that this was due less to any excellence in their forces than to the total inefficiency of their foes, an inefficiency made worse by an over-estimate of the Southern strength. That the South, so ill-equipped as it was, should commence the hostilities, is surprising, unless it is explained by presuming that the act was one of "bluff." Perhaps no one was more astonished than Jefferson Davis that the North did not succumb at the sound of the first gun. Certainly the arrangements he had made did not indicate that he expected it would be needful to fire many more.

If Lincoln suffered from that "peculiar national trait" mentioned by Mr. Morse, which gave him no distinction from other and irresponsible citizens, he was himself not wholly free from a similar weakness. He revealed a decided propensity for stepping in with opinions and instructions where more experienced men would have feared to tread. He marred McLellan's plans for the conduct of the war—plans which, if they could have been executed with the same free hand that Grant afterwards enjoyed, would have made the war shorter and infinitely less bloody. Unhappily for his success, McLellan's careful arrangements were not dramatic in their character. His purpose was: first to train an army and make it irresistible, and then to take the field and crush the foe. It would probably have proved sure, but it was slow; and it did not suit the excited citizens who had yet to learn that they were not invincible. Lincoln, partly goaded by them and partly himself impatient, meddled with his general just as the people were meddling with him. The policy of the far-seeing commander was spoiled: he was driven to tactics he did not approve; failure was the consequence; and finally he had to go. Happily Lincoln was a man who could learn by experience; and, before the days of Grant, he had learned much. Otherwise, even Grant, with a disciplined army, his daring, and his lavish expenditure of life, could hardly have succeeded.

The same self-confidence which, when applied to military matters that Lincoln did not understand, had such baneful consequences, when applied to his own subject of politics, proved effectual. Lincoln, says Mr. Morse, "was a masterful man, not all the time, and in small matters, and not often in an opinionated way; but from beginning to end, whenever he saw fit to be master, master he was." When Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State, with the best intentions in the world, offered to give the advantage of his own experience by assuming the President's responsibilities, Lincoln gave him to understand he was to be his secretary and nothing more. To other members of his Cabinet who needed it, a similar lesson was administered, civilly but firmly. A President even of the "Western" kind thought he could fittingly decline to delegate his duties to his secretaries, however polished they might be.

If Lincoln cannot fairly be described as

a brilliant statesman, he was emphatically a strong man. When experience had taught him his limitations, he was contented to leave matters outside his own sphere to persons better qualified to deal with them. At the same time, within his sphere he was increasingly despotic. He found that even men with a superior reputation for sagacity did not on the whole prove to be so much wiser than he was himself as to make it desirable for him to prefer their judgment to his own. Moreover, there were such diverse opinions among his advisers that if he had heeded them he must soon have been in the unenviable predicament of the man with the ass, who, trying to please all, pleased nobody and lost his ass for his pains. Lincoln, said Emerson, "grew according to the need. His mind mastered the problem of the day, and as the problem grew so did his comprehension of it." With a mind open, but not unstable, he was ready to consider all aspects of his problem, but to act only on his own judgment and responsibility. The first mark of his strength is that he was self-centred.

Lincoln's policy may or may not have been the best possible; but, assuming it was not, he made it serve by his persistence. Nothing could have been so fatal as vacillation, and of vacillation he was never guilty. He was a man of thought rather than of intuition. He could not see on the instant what ought to be done. His prompt decisions were liable to be wrong. He reached conclusions slowly; but give him time, and they were sure to be wise. As Mr. Morse says: "Mr. Lincoln was a sure and safe, almost an infallible thinker, when he had time given him; but he was not always a quick thinker" (ii. 57). A noteworthy feature in Lincoln's character is that he understood himself. Accordingly he seldom did arrive at conclusions hastily, and, when urged, knew how to postpone an answer without giving offence. He had tact, and with it Abbot Samson's "great, invaluable talent of silence"; for the light talk and frequent anecdote for which he was noted were merely chaff to cover what he thought fit to conceal. Lonely and self-reliant

"he sought neither counsel, nor strength, nor sympathy from anyone; neither leaned on any friend, nor gave his confidence to any adviser; the problems where wholly his, and the duty was his, and he accepted both wholly. 'I need success more than I need sympathy,' he said" (ii. 135).

So great was his tact that, apart from political bitterness, directed against his cause rather than against himself, he had scarcely an enemy. Assuredly he was no man's enemy, for he was a lover of peace and incapable of malice. In some cases it would seem as if the surest way to gain his support was to do him some wrong; and friendship never won anything from him at the public cost. A public man more disinterested it would be difficult to name. When engaged in any public duty, he absolutely had no private interests, and, as Mr. Morse says, "was always willing to run the chance of any consequences which might follow the performance of a clear duty" (i. 232). Eagerly as he desired a second

term of office, he nearly destroyed his chance by refusing to postpone a public act likely to prove unpopular. This was the drafting of men for the army; and his supporters implored him to delay it, if only for a few weeks. But his largest private interest could not be allowed to infringe, however slightly, his public duty. This instance is characteristic of his whole career.

Clearly this steadfast man deserved a better fate at the hands of his countrymen than to be made the victim of indiscriminate eulogy. Such solid qualities as his need only the justice of plain facts and searching criticism to secure due honour. We cannot say with Mr. Lowell that "he was the wisest and most bravely human" person of modern times, for to be justified in affirming such a thing involves an impossible amount of knowledge. It is sufficient for us that he was wise and bravely human. It is to Mr. Morse's credit that his enthusiasm, though unconcealed, is well tempered; only in the concluding flourish is there any doubt of this. So judicious is he, that he does not even go so far as to adopt that secular mode of canonising great men—the omission of a handle to their names. To us "Mr. Lincoln" sounds a little incongruous.

WALTER LEWIN.

The Poetical Works of William Basse. Edited by R. Warwick Bond. (Ellis & Elvey.)

MANY greater men than William Basse must have sighed in vain for so sumptuous a dress as that in which Mr. Warwick Bond has invested this half-forgotten Elizabethan. Paper of the finest print of the Chiswick Press, meadows of margin, illustrations carefully reproduced from the original manuscript: these things must go far to gladden the heart of any poet's shade. Nor could he feel otherwise than grateful for the loving industry with which Mr. Bond has performed the duties of a literary executor. In many respects, this book is a model of what such editions should be. Not only has every poem and fragment which can fairly be ascribed to Basse been disinterred; not only has every scrap of information about the writer been carefully garnered, but—which is rarer—the results have been presented to the reader in a convenient and accessible form.

Mr. Bond's introduction of thirty pages contains a sketch of the little that is known or conjectured of Basse's life, and a moderate, if somewhat partial, criticism of him as a poet. This is followed by a series of notes on five poems mistakenly attributed to him by various writers, and this by a list of editions, and another of authorities. Then come the poems, each with a brief and lucidly written prefatory note of its own. The result is that the student knows exactly where to turn for the precise data that he wants. And Mr. Bond has further consulted his interests by not being too much afraid of repeating information. It is always better to read a thing twice than to run the chance of missing it altogether. The fault of the edition is a tendency to over-annotation. This one is

inclined to explain by the fact, which Mr. Bond flaunts on his title-page, that he is an Extension lecturer. But Extension students are not likely to read Basse—it would not profit them much, if they did—and people who are not Extension students do not particularly want an outline of the history of Mary, Countess of Pembroke, *à propos* of an allusion to her; nor do they particularly care for philological explanations of more or less common Elizabethan words. Think how it would be if the editor of every poet who dedicated a copy of verses to "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother" thought it necessary to put a biography of her in the notes. Apart from this natural desire to extend, Mr. Bond's comment is generally clear, sensible, and useful. Much of the material brought together in this volume will be unfamiliar even to scholars. Everyone of course knows the famous elegy on Shakspeare—famous chiefly for Jonson's sarcasm—which was once believed to be Donne's, and printed as his in 1633. And most people know the angler's song, ascribed to Basse in Walton's popular book. But with the exception of these, most of Basse's works have long been hidden away in unique copies or in manuscript. And even now one series of his poems, that known as "Polyhymnia," of which a copy once existed in the Ricot library, and another in the possession of M. Corser, has disappeared, probably, as Mr. Bond suggests, "swallowed up by some voracious collection."

Let us briefly take the items of Basse's poetic achievement, in the order they are here printed. First come the few works published in his lifetime. There is "Sword and Buckler," a rhymed defence of serving-men, professedly written by one of themselves; there are three Pastoral Elegies, in the Spenserian vein, of Anander, Anetor, and Muridella; there is "Great Britain's Sunset," one of many monodies on Prince Henry. All these are exceedingly rare; and, though the first and last have been previously reprinted, the Pastoral Elegies have been unearthed by Mr. Bond in a unique copy from the library of Winchester College. Then follow a few commendatory verses, a poem in honour of Capt. Dover's "Coteall" races, and three songs. It is uncertain, by the way, whether Basse was not a writer of music, as well as of words for songs. "Polyhymnia," as has been said, has vanished; but Mr. Bond has printed some extracts made at various times by Collier and Corser. These fragments do not lead one to think that the loss was very serious. The volume appears to have been chiefly composed of occasional verses in honour of Basse's noble patrons. Finally, we have an important group of poems, here printed from a MS. in the hands of Messrs. Ellis and Elvey, which was probably corrected for the press by the author himself before his death. It includes nine Eclogues, after the model of the "Shepherd's Calendar," and two more or less allegorical poems, entitled respectively, "Urania; the Woman in the Moon," and "The Metamorphosis of the Walnut-tree of Borehall." The Eclogues seem to have been originally seven in number, Basse here anticipating Gay's "Shepherd's Week." Each was

moreover connected with a virtue. In the dedication Basse declares that Colin or Spenser has made the months of the year his own:

"Yet of the week has left me every day
Verses to sing, though of a low degree."

At a later period, however, they were increased to nine, and prefaced by an "Apology" to the nine muses.

Scholars must needs be grateful to Mr. Bond for the singularly complete way in which he has put the remains of William Basse before us. But when it comes to estimating the literary value of what is thus preserved, it is less easy to be enthusiastic. For, after all, the chief function of Basse appears to be to show that even an Elizabethan can be a tedious versifier. For most of his work is quite uninspired; and even where he rises to a higher level, it is the inspiration of Spenser, not his own. Like a much greater man, his friend William Browne, he is absorbed in the sphere of an over-mastering genius: his faculties are deadened by the influence; he is fascinated into imitation. And the result is that he serves as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the Spenserian method when handled by any other than Spenser himself. Spenser is a courtier; Basse is fulsome. Spenser gives you "linked sweetness long drawn out"; Basse the "long drawn out" without the sweetness. I agree with Mr. Bond that the Eclogues show him at his high-water mark. In this eminently artificial atmosphere, he occasionally touches a happy note. And, as Mr. Bond says, he displays some real knowledge of country life, which does something to redeem his efforts from the insipidity that besets a pastoral. But in this quality he is inferior, I think, to Gay, and immeasurably so to such real idyllists as William Barnes and the author of "Dorothy."

EDMUND K. CHAMBERS.

The Baronage and the Senate. By W. Charteris Macpherson. (John Murray.)

THE composition and functions of the House of Lords will, perhaps, very soon become a burning political question. That House, as it is, satisfies neither political party altogether. For one party it is too strong; for the other it is not strong enough. Some reformers, open-mouthed, are for mending or ending, particularly ending; others, who think that the House of Commons is becoming parochial if not contemptible, are anxious to set this, their own peculiar "House"—the House of Lords—in order, and to make of it the ruling, dominant assembly. It is a rather fortunate circumstance that just at this moment a new book, at once practical and theoretical, historical and, one may almost say, prophetic, should appear, dealing with the peerage question. As usual of recent years, this addition to the more philosophical body of political writings comes from the Tory side. The other side now seldom cares to formulate itself in anything less ephemeral than an election address or a monthly review; but in this case the personality of the writer also adds a distinct note to the work. From his preface, he

appears to be an Australian; from his name, and, to some extent, from his fervid mode of writing, one gathers that he is a Scot; and his historical views seem to have been derived from the teachings of Roman Catholics. From this combination one expects something uncommon, and one certainly gets it.

His preface—the work of a friendly but indiscreet hand—presents Mr. Macpherson somewhat at a disadvantage. For some years, it says, the Radicals have been attacking the House of Lords. "Although these attacks have been usually passed over in dignified silence, the time seems to have come when something in the way of a detailed reply and defence is both natural and justifiable." Mr. Macpherson would not, perhaps, have implied so pointedly a close connexion between himself and the august body, hitherto so dignifiedly silent, and now so "naturally and justifiably" resentful. "All existing materials," the preface proceeds, "and authorities have been freely made use of in these pages." A book so introduced certainly seems to aim high; as certainly, if that be its aim, it manages pretty often to fall tolerably low. What is to be thought of a writer who speaks thus of the laws against the Non-conformists?

"At the Restoration the Church had its own again; and the Nonconformists, as a necessary precaution, were placed under vigorous restraint. If the Great Rebellion was, in the rebel peers, an attempt to revive feudalism in a new disguise, it was, in their Puritan allies, the attempted reususcitation of Judaism misunderstood. An active and unscrupulous minority, full of the desperate zeal of religious fanatics, had subjected the whole nation to an iron rule of dervishes, and the nation was determined to preclude the possibility of its recurrence. Never again would the nation descend into such an abyss of degradation, and to secure this end it was unavoidable to adopt timely precautions. Not for the protection of the Church only, but for that of the nation's freedom, it was necessary to have recourse to safeguards against those who had so unmistakably established the nature of their aims and the absolute lack of conscience with which they sought to attain them. The strange but undoubted connexion between religious insanity and homicidal mania, since seen in the Taepings of China, and the Hau-Hau fanaticism of Maoris in New Zealand, had been brought home to the public mind on a colossal scale, rarely to be witnessed in the history of nations. The men of the Restoration had to deal with remorseless and unscrupulous fanatics; nor is it wonderful that the nation had resort to such natural measures of self defence from sudden and pitiless assault as we now adopt against the lunatic and criminal."

There are other passages not less surprising:—

"It was this disloyal, unpatriotic, and anti-national attitude of the French Puritans, strongly contrasting in these respects with the English Roman Catholics, that roused the fierce hatred of the French people, shown in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and occasioned the lasting resentment which brought about the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The French people, never inspired with the Gothic or Semitic intolerance of Spain, persecuted the Huguenots, not as heretics, but as traitors, and it is undeniable that no body of religionists ever did more to deserve the name."

Or take this:—

"To the expulsion of the Stuarts we owe the

Irish difficulty existing at the present day, and as a point of law the loss of the American colonies."

Or this:—

"By the expulsion of the last Stuart king *de facto*, and the ruin of his hopes in Ireland, the cause of liberty and toleration was for the time being lost."

Passages like these serve to show that Mr. Macpherson's opinions are neither commonplace nor timorously advanced. Upon what profound research he bases his conclusions we are not told. Certainly those whom he acknowledges as his authorities in his footnotes—Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Inderwick, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Prof. Bluntschli, the Bishop of Oxford, Burke's *Peerage*, and the *Statesman's Year Book*—are scarcely authorities for these positions; but neither do these names alone suffice to exhaust the "all existing materials" which, we are assured, have been "fully made use of." What the others were is Mr. Macpherson's own secret; but one cannot help suspecting that other freedoms have been taken with them than that of merely making use of them.

Mr. Macpherson is, above all things, a vigorous, not to say bitter, hater. He hates a Puritan; he hates a Radical; he hates a Whig; he hates 1688; he despises Dissenters, if he does not hate them; he despises the House of Commons; he despises public opinion and popular taste. The English Whig peers, in 1688, were "full of unbridled insolence"; they introduced into England "dummy sovereigns," and made Britain "a disguised Republic, whose scanty and suggestive veil served but to emphasise its true indecency and shamelessness." "The traditional Whig hatred of every form of historic Christianity" helped to prevent the "laudable and desirable result" of the quasi-establishment of the Roman Church in Ireland:—

"It is not wealth that vulgarises, but Puritanism, with its deep-rooted hostility to all forms of art and all true civilisation." "Puritanism poisoned the springs of the national life." "In the House of Commons every member goes in dread of the countless societies of fanatics and sects of faddists, who hover round the field of politics, and attempt to blackmail every candidate for Parliament into a promise to support their absurd and mischievous proposals. Few members of the House of Commons can afford to speak the whole truth, and it is fewer still who have the courage to do so."

These quotations show the vigour of his scorn. Yet his admirations are scarcely less eccentric than his hatreds. "Primogeniture" is "perhaps the greatest cause of national prosperity," "a healthy and beneficent system." King George the Third was "a great monarch and admirable man."

"The abolition of the House of Lords would bring in its train the abolition of the House of Commons or the abolition of the Crown, the abolition of the British Empire, or the abolition of our constitutional freedom, or the abolition of both. . . . The abolition of the House of Lords, unless as a detail of revolution, is a mere *brutum fulmen*, an insolent but an empty and an idle menace. The abolition of the House of Lords save by a triple consent, which in two cases at least never would be given, can only be

effected by a revolution. And as for that, as for a revolution, there is an army and there is also the hangman."

It is after reading passages such as these—passages which are not casual eccentricities, but are characteristic of considerable portions of the book—that one wonders rather blankly what possible good the author expected to do his case by sallies of such a sort, and how the serious argument of the book can be seriously judged, when introduced in a strain such as this. At times we hear blasts of Roman Catholic controversy; at times the swelling note of Colonial self-importance; at times the arid counterpoint of an antiquarian lawyer; at times the shrill *obligato* of anti-democratic dogmatism. In despair the reader is tempted to guess that perhaps the whole book is a huge Scotch joke, until he is compelled to abandon that excuse for not attempting to understand it, in despair of ever perceiving where the joke can come in. Perhaps if the friend, to whom the author committed the revision of the sheets in England, had been bold, masterful, and judicious, the argument might have appeared shorn of these singularities, brief, telling, and direct; but then we should not have known Mr. Macpherson, should not have respected his sincerity, admired his ingenuity, pitied his want of insight, smiled at—and sometimes with—his random onslaught. The man is better than his book, and in losing the former we might have come to overlook the latter.

But, after all, the book itself, and especially its second half, is full of interest and suggestion. Mr. Macpherson has a definite ideal of what the House of Lords should be; and his projects for its reform are so far elaborated, that a draft Bill might well have appeared in the appendix. He is an Imperialist, and feels that the House of Commons tends rapidly to lose what hold it ever had over imperial policy. It is in a senate, containing, as of course the most experienced public servants, the men who are in the forefront of the professions, leading Colonists, leading traders, some bishops, Anglo and Roman Catholic, and the best of the "Pan-Britannic" hereditary peerage, selected by a representative system similar to that now applied to the peerages of Ireland and Scotland, that Mr. Macpherson hopes to find a body fit to command the respect of the Empire, possessed at once of its knowledge and its wants, whose authority would dominate the public will, whose appointment, otherwise than by any manner of public election, would preserve it calm and indifferent in the face of the most clamant public opinion: in short, which would know how *regere imperio populos*. Such an idea will not commend itself to everybody, but it has a kind of grandeur and inspiration about it. At least it is an honest attempt to meet difficulties which increase year by year, as the House of Commons becomes increasingly mechanical in its obedience to outside influences, decreasingly independent in its discussion of external problems, more provincial and less imperial in the midst of an empire, to which cohesion is a necessity of life, and an august and accepted central government a condition precedent to any such cohesion.

When he comes to practice, there is an abundant good sense in Mr. Macpherson's way of approaching the question of reform. He perceives clearly that reform must come by way of development of the existing House, and therefore probably from friendly hands within, not by way of abolition and re-construction at the hands of a dominant democracy without. A baronage is not a senate; an hereditary peer need not be a legislator; there are plenty of legislators in the House of Lords who did not inherit and will not transmit, and some who cannot transmit, their right of legislation to any successor. Five separate peerages now exist by the accidents of history, where one imperial peerage is a logical and a practical necessity. The powers of the Crown in this matter are such that little legislation is needed. These are the points Mr. Macpherson makes and remakes, and upon these he founds his plan. Let the House of Lords dish the Radicals, propose its own reform, and so secure to itself that heritage of power which is slipping from the Commons' grasp. Let there be one imperial peerage, whose members will elect from its own ranks a number of members of the House of Lords. Let certain public employments or positions qualify, but not entitle, the holder to be created a peer by the Crown, either for life or with remainder, and thereby a member of the House of Lords. Throw open the House of Commons to peers not members of the House of Lords. Thus Mr. Macpherson hopes to get the better of all his foes—Radicals, Puritans, Whigs, Democrats, and Protestant Dissenters; and the Empire will be governed by a senate, beside which the senates of Rome and Washington will pale, and not by a kind of disorderly London vestry, whose acts are alike beyond the control, the comprehension, and the respect of colonial constitutionalists in Victoria.

J. A. HAMILTON.

Carmina Mariana: an English Anthology in Verse in Honour of or in Relation to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Collected and Arranged by Orby Shipley. (Printed for the Editor by Spottiswoode & Co.)

MR. SHIPLEY'S rule in making this collection was to include everything at once edifying and poetical which he could find, except—it is a large exception—"devotional poetry which has become familiar in our hymn-books and books of prayer." That may perhaps be the reason why there are only three of Faber's poems, and these hardly the best. The arrangement is meant to be alphabetical, but subjects and the names of poets are intercalated in a perplexing way. For instance, Liguori does not appear as Liguori, but as St. Alphonsus, while some more of his poems appear under the "Lament of Mary" and the "Lullaby of Mary." There are Poems on Pictures under P; but Poems on the Madonna of San Sisto come under R. A few lines which Mrs. Browning translated from an eleventh-century Greek bishop are inserted under N as part of a nineteenth-century tribute. Middle Age verse begins with a poem on the Assumption by Sir John Beaumont:

There are Ballads and Legends under B, and Legends and Ballads under L.

The contents are very unequal. Probably the gem of the book is Crashaw's pathetic descendant upon the devout plain song of "Stabat Mater Dolorosa." Like most variations by virtuosos on classical themes, it is no doubt overdone; and the ingenuity of Crashaw's generation was singularly unchastened. But with all his extravagance he is sincere and passionate and moving. Here is a stanza nearer to the Latin than most:

"Sancta Mater istud agas
Crucifigi figi plagas
Cordi meo valide
Tui Nati vulnerati
Tam dignati pro me pati.
Poenas mecum divide."

"Oh, teach those wounds to bleed in me: me so to read

This book of loves thus writ
In lines of death, my life may copy it
With loyal care.

Oh, let me here claim share.
Yield something in thy sad prerogative
(Great Queen of Griefs) and give
Me, too, my tears; who, though all stone,
Think much that thou shouldst mourn alone."

Another English hymn of the seventeenth century, by Richard Verstegan, a Catholic printer, is full of loving naïveté: it is not unlike "Jerusalem my happy home." Of the nineteenth-century poems none deserve popularity better than the "Shrines of Mary," by Miss Procter. Here is a fragment from the Envoy:

"Past griefs are perished and over,
Past joys have vanished and died,
Past loves are fled and forgotten,
Past hopes have been laid aside,
Past fears have faded in daylight,
Past sins have melted in tears—
One love and remembrance only
Seems alive in those dead old years;
So, whenever I look in the distance,
And whenever I turn to the past,
There is always a shrine of Mary,
Each brighter still than the last."

That is still prettier in its context. Father Bridgett's expansions of St. Bernardin's paradox: "All things obey the commands of God, even the Virgin; and all things obey the commands of the Virgin, even God," is very subtle and strong. It is an argument well worked out in eights and sixes. The excerpts from Father Caswell's *Drama Angelicum* and his *Tale of Tintern* are not without attractions for the sympathetic; and the "irony" of Mary's Song from the former is both elegant and edifying. Many readers will prefer the verses by Father Prout and an old Provençal poet, founded on the fancy that the Holy Family had their fortune told by gipsies in the course of the flight into Egypt. Of course the older poet is naiver and more serious. A sonnet on Father Passaglia makes the obvious points both neatly and kindly; a conceit on a dead astronomer, which begins

"Starry Amorist, starward gone,
Thou art—what thou didst gaze upon,"

is better meant than executed.

Many readers will be rather surprised to see how uninspired and uninspiring a great deal of pious mediaeval verse was. Chaucer and Petrarch versified what they believed laboriously, and Pulci versified what perhaps he still half-believed lightly; and, without

caring for either, we like Pulci best. It is a question for living authors whether it is worth while to turn half a dozen stanzas about a little girl who was drowned trying to pick waterlilies on the hypothesis that the little girl when she went to heaven took her waterlilies with her, or to ring changes on the title of *Our Lady of the Snows*, and to manufacture sonnets out of the pentameters which the present Pope thought it worth while to string together in the fashion of Boethius, or to make a marvel of the very sensible arrangement for providing the antipodes with a month of May of their own in October. Of course there is an immense mass of second-hand sentimentality, of which a little goes a long way. "The Daughter of the Puritans," who tended *Our Lady's Lamp* in *Transformation* was interesting for once, and hearty worshippers at all shrines are interesting always; but believers and half-believers and unbelievers, who like to look at other people worshipping, and call us to look on too, are apt to be wearisome. More of us than like to own to it are sometimes hard up for emotions; but it does not help us to be reminded of holy wells that have lost their canopies and nuns' wells by decayed parsonages, or even that the signal "To Rosary" is well known on sealing fleets, and that the Angelus bell is more important to monks, for whom it ends the hour of meditation, than to fanciful and sympathetic tourists.

G. A. SIMCOX.

NEW NOVELS.

Robert Carroll. By M. E. LeClerc. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Two Lancrofts. By C. F. Keary. In 3 vols. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

Homespun. By Annie S. Swan. (Hutchinson.)

The Hermit of Muckcross. By Denys Wray. (Sonnenschein.)

Dust and Laurels. By Mary L. Pendered. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

West Cliff: a Romance. By Easton King. (Digby, Long & Co.)

Claud Brennan. By John Ferrars. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

A Conquered Self. By S. Moore-Carew. (Frederick Warne.)

Sons of the Croft. By P. Hay Hunter. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

The Kidnappers. By George G. Green. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

In the plethora of sensational literature, it is refreshing to meet with a really beautiful and elevating story like Miss LeClerc's *Robert Carroll*. It is a tale of the Jacobite rising which followed upon the death of Queen Anne, and the main portion of the action takes place in the North of England. The hero is the son of Sir Arthur Carroll, who has made many sacrifices for the Stuarts, and who, at great peril to himself, shelters the Pretender in 1715. The heroine, Mistress Verena Lyle, is, on the contrary, the daughter of a staunch supporter of the House of Hanover. The reader will under-

stand the perils and vicissitudes which attend the lot of lovers so situated. It is long since we read of so true and tender a passion as that which animated these two. The pure, frail girl had a heart of oak for enduring trial where her lover was concerned; and it is with a pang of regret that we come upon his premature death in prison, while traitors in every way beneath him are spared. The high-souled Verena remained true to his memory, when "the romance of Robert Carroll, and the love of Verena Lyle, passed away from amid the things of Time into the dim regions of Eternity." The style in which this work is written is charming and graceful, so that the reader finds a double pleasure therein. As a specimen of the historical novel, we have had none better for some years past.

Of a wholly different type is *The Two Lancrofts*. It is of a realistic or impressionist order; but, despite its cleverness, the whole tone of it is to our mind unpleasant. To photographing social incidents and individual sensations there is a limit—even when done in the interests of art—and that limit Mr. Keary has overstepped. In the first volume we have the realism of intoxication, of profanity, and of blasphemy; and we firmly believe that the British public has a religious conscience which will rise in revolt against these things. It is neither particularly clever nor witty to refer to Almighty God as "A. G.," and to observe that "it's just as if he had played back on us, and gone out on purpose." Rollicking artists who toss the Voltairian ball about may be entertaining enough on other matters, but they become simply offensive when they discuss deep problems in the manner represented in Mr. Keary's pages. The two Lancrofts are cousins. The career of both is traced with some minuteness, and certainly no deformity of moral action is hid. Willie, the hero, is a bit of a poet, though the specimens furnished of his muse are mere reminiscences of greater writers. He has a kind of all-round cleverness, and lectures at the Royal Institution on "Realistic Fiction." After leading a hot and feverish existence, he dies with his promise unfulfilled. At one point in his history, he believed he had found the philosopher's stone in art, when he grasped Ruskin's idea that creation was the one idea—"to carve a cherry stone with an original pattern." And in order that the unsophisticated may understand what is "impressionism" in novel writing, we may add that this is how the author makes him express his exultation: "By God, I may be rather screwed . . . but I'm damned if I don't see the gist of the matter." Hope Lancroft, the artist, being of a rather stronger constitution than his cousin, survives all his "wild oats" and other experiences. Realism enters into the relations of the Lancrofts with the other sex, and there is at least one daring scene in which Thyrza Lemoine, the frail actress, captures the hero when he has been disappointed in love. We are pained by this book. It shows a capacity for reading human nature; but if it be a fair specimen of what the new English realistic school aims to become, then we can only exclaim, "Reform it

altogether!" By the way, in the first volume a couplet from the Marquis of Montrose's admirable poem is quoted on no fewer than three separate occasions as follows:

"I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And famous by my sword."

We also see no necessity for disguising such names as Zola, De Maupassant, and Lord Lyons, as Yeyla, De Malmaussant, and Lord Lyson respectively.

Miss Swan is favourably known for her studies of Scottish life and character, and *Homespun* is neither better nor worse than its predecessors. It deals with simple folk, simply but effectively portrayed; and the fact that we are interested in tracing their fortunes is perhaps the best tribute we can pay to the author. The Beild Worthies who foregathered in Bawbie Windrum's public are real Scots, and among the women folk Marget Broon and Euphame Dempster are equally realisable in the flesh.

A somewhat wild and incoherent sketch is *The Hermit of Muckross*; and there is at least one realistic scene, a ghastly description of a cremation, which the reader might have been spared. The author probably knows what he is driving at, but it is more than we do. Mr. Denys Wray's style, too, leaves a great deal to be desired.

Miss Pendered's *Dust and Laurels* is, we regret to say, a good deal more conspicuous for the dust than the laurels. The writer calls her story "a study in nineteenth century womanhood"; but Vera Grace, notwithstanding her superficial cleverness, is an inferior type of English womanhood. Hysterical, wilful, and a victim to her own passions, this heroine is continually apologising for false steps which it was perfectly easy for her to avoid, but into which she rushed headlong. She has an honest and manly young fellow for a lover, but she flirts and compromises herself with others outrageously. She finally goes out to Madeira to nurse her first lover, who is dying. Inheriting his wealth, she employs it in founding a Free College for Women. Then she makes a great literary success as the author of *Fractions*, and has the world at her feet. There is undoubted talent in this book, but it is ill-regulated; and we hazard the prediction that in ten years' time—when Miss Pendered is doing better work—she will desire the kindly dust of oblivion to envelop whatever laurels she hoped to obtain by her present venture.

We are glad to give a word of cordial praise to *West Cliff*, which is a slight sketch of Portland Isle, with a glance at the manners and customs of its inhabitants in 1817-19. Without exhibiting striking talent or originality, it is written in a natural and easy vein. Bessie Stone—the beautiful wild flower of Portland—is an attractive figure; and we watch with interest the struggle between her two lovers, the aristocratic Vavasour and the peasant Ned Hinde. The scene in which the latter pleads with her is very pathetic; but she is lured to her ruin by Vavasour, and comes home to die. John Thornhill is an admirable character. We cannot quite accept the author's statement that customs' duties were "imposed by

unjust and avaricious ministers for their own selfish ends" early in the present century.

Novels which discuss politics, philosophy, and theology are generally heavy reading, and we are afraid that this will be the verdict passed on Mr. Ferrars's *Claud Brennan*. Yet the book is by no means devoid of interest. The hero is a man of brilliant parts, who gains a conspicuous position in literature. He has strong views on county councils, vestries, and municipalities, and asserts that "one man of energy will accomplish a piece of work while a committee is moving the first resolution." Most readers will perhaps prefer Claud Brennan the lover to Claud Brennan the theorist. But here again he is unfortunate. He wins the love of Edith Vaughan, a girl of high principle and deep religious feeling; but little by little Brennan himself becomes a confirmed Agnostic, and at length publishes a book which scandalises all devout persons. Feeling the impassable gulf which divides them, Edith Vaughan breaks her heart over the man whom she loves, and dies. Finally, there is a sad scene depicting Brennan's own death. The story is not of a popular type, but it manifests ability.

The characters in *A Conquered Self* are well drawn. Bernice Yorke sacrifices her own happiness to that of her sister, when she finds that the latter has set her affections upon her own lover. But Harold Warren was a miserable, selfish creature, in spite of his personal beauty, and Bernice is rewarded at last by the love of a much better man.

The little sketch, *Sons of the Croft*, is a vignette of real life, well and deftly executed. The two brothers, Alastair and Angus Macdiarmid, are clearly defined. The former is clever and brilliant, but erratic; and after nearly wrecking his life, he happily recovers his better manhood and wins the Victoria Cross for bravery on the battlefield. Angus is one of those plodding, faithful fellows whose mission seems to be to save others without greatly distinguishing themselves.

Another excellent sketch in the same series of cheap novels is *The Kidnappers*. Again the character-drawing is good, especially as regards the hard, selfish, and hypocritical money-grabber Bailie Robb. It seems scarcely possible that the traffic in human flesh should have been carried on not so very long ago in the northern portion of the British Islands. We have here a vivid picture of the evils attending this inhuman trade.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND LIFE.

History and Poetry of the Scottish Border. In 2 vols. By Prof. Veitch. (Blackwoods.)

Old-World Scotland. By T. F. Henderson. (Fisher Unwin.)

Pleasant Memories of a Busy Life. By David Pryde, LL.D. (Blackwoods.)

The Stickit Minister, and some Common Men. By S. K. Crockett. (Fisher Unwin.)

THESE four works deserve to be classed together, for two reasons. They present aspects of the life of Scotland at different periods of its history; and they stand quite apart from and

above the "minor books," which constitute nine-tenths of Scottish literature at the present time.

The first is the largest and most important. Prof. Veitch has almost entirely rewritten and has very greatly enlarged the work which he published some fifteen years ago on the history and poetry of the Scottish Border. As it now stands, I should say it is a final work—final as regards alike the literature, the history, and the topography of the Border. It is quite possible, to say the least, that all antiquaries may not take the same view of the Catrill or Picts' Dyke as Prof. Veitch, and that in some quarters his specially Scottish Arthurian legend may provoke a smile. But, as a representation of what may be accounted the orthodox view of the Border—its literature, its ethnology, its history, its legends, its fairyland—there is in existence no book to be placed on the same shelf with it. Whoever wishes, for example, to see fair Melrose aright in the future must not only visit it by the pale moonlight, but look at it in the *lumen siccum* of Prof. Veitch's carefully verified facts. And what is true of Melrose is true of every corner of the Border that is worth visiting. Nowhere is the fact of this new edition being really though not nominally a new book more remarkably illustrated than in the chapters which deal with the literary history of the Border. Thus, in one we have the original version of one of the two poems which bear the title of "The Flowers of the Forest," taken from Mrs. Cockburn's own MS., and in another we have the rationale—and something more—of the rather perplexing "Dowie Dens of Yarrow" and "Willie's Drowned in Yarrow." But in its new two-volume shape, Prof. Veitch's work deserves special notice and the heartiest commendation, because it is emphatically the manual or text-book of the Border, and breathes its spirit.

In *Old-World Scotland* Mr. Henderson has accomplished a difficult task with great skill and success. The task—to give glimpses of the modes and manners of that Scotland of the past to the skirts of which the Scotland of the present still clings—is difficult, not because it has not been done before, but because it has been overdone. *Old-World Scotland* suggests somehow the eternal Dean Ramsay, and haggis, and orgies at funerals, and ministers' "men." Fortunately, Mr. Henderson is a great deal of an artist, and nothing whatever of an imitator, as you discover before you have read half a dozen of his delightful pages. It may be doubted, indeed, if he has acted wisely in including in a volume of this kind—which certainly needs no padding—a purely historical paper like "New Light on the Darnley Murder." But the great majority of the articles, such as "The Staff of Life," "Scots Vivers," "Squalor," and "Kirk Discipline," are as pertinent to the subject as they are admirable in style. Readers of Mr. Henderson's book will no doubt recognise in it many old friends in the shape both of historical statements and of more or less mythical anecdotes. That was inevitable. But they will also admit that he is no mere disciple of Dean Ramsay. Mr. Henderson, like every Scotsman who is worth his salt, has his own opinions upon most things. Thus he declares fully and frankly that "Since the Union [between England and Scotland] the richer and stronger nation has gained in many ways by its partnership with its neighbour's enterprise and skill; but yet in the latter accompaniment between the two, the gods have so willed that the balance of benefit is immensely in Scotland's favour."

As a rule, however—as becomes a literary artist—he prefers to quietly insinuate his views, as when he says:

"The western capital [Glasgow] began to flourish

to far better purpose by her West Indian connexion than she had ever done through the preaching of the Word, during the years when visionary covenanters 'bore the gree' as the ecclesiastical successors of St. Mungo."

From the literary, as distinguished from the purely personal points of view, *Pleasant Memories of a Busy Life*, by Dr. David Pryde, a once prominent and now retired Scottish educationist—surely his personal appearance is libelled by a gruesome portrait representing him very much in the character of a heavy tragedian—is of considerable interest and value. It tells a good deal about the Scotland, and more particularly about the St. Andrews and Edinburgh, of yesterday, and contains many racial sketches and personal anecdotes of the kind with which various collections have rendered Englishmen familiar. Some of the stories, although enjoyable, have a manufactured look. Here is an example:

"One poor Highlander, on his deathbed, is even said to have contemplated the possibility of finding whisky in the next world. To the minister who had been trying to give him some idea of heaven he said; 'But, sir, will there be any whisky in heaven?' 'Oh no, Donald, there will be no occasion for that.' 'Casion or no 'casion,' said Donald, 'it wad be but dacent to have it on the table.'"

One can believe, however, the story of the eccentric lady of limited means who, by way of appearing to be profusely hospitable to visitors, "took hold of the bell-pull and cried out, with an earnestness apparently reckless, 'Now, just say what you want, my hand's on the bell—my hand's on the bell.'" On the whole we like Dr. Pryde best, not when he is discoursing deliberately on such subjects as Scotch pawkiness, and even illustrating them with "good stories," as when he is telling his own experiences as a student and as a professional man naturally and easily. One of his best and most life-like sketches is that of a young literary friend of the name of Downes, whom he describes, not inaccurately, as "genius prematurely extinguished." Here is Dr. Pryde's style at his best:

"In fancy's eye I can see him, tall, thin, and placid, stalking leisurely along the road to Cramond, admiring the glimpses of the coast of Fife on the one hand, and the view of Corstorphine Hill and the Pentlands on the other, noticing with kindly eye the wayside characters, especially tramps and rustic children, and quoting at intervals from his favourite authors, Thackeray and Carlyle. I can see him, too, in the Royal Oak at Cramond, after we had dined on cold beef-steak pie, seated with his pipe in his mouth and his 'stoup o' liquor,' as he loved to call it in Shaksperian phrase, by his side, looking out upon the Firth, and placidly admiring the water, which trembled and gleamed like a living thing."

Dr. Pryde has produced a very interesting book, full both of anecdote and of character.

"Barrie or the Devil," will be the criticism passed upon *The Stickit Minister* by many a hasty reader. Such a criticism would be very unjust. It is quite possible that Mr. Crockett would not have written and published had not Mr. Barr'e written and published before him. It is even possible that there would not have been so much about ministers but for the successes scored by the author of *Auld Licht Idylls*. Mr. Crockett is in no sense, however, an imitator of Mr. Barrie or of anyone else. He has a genuine turn for simple but graphic description, and a not inconsiderable fund of pathos; and both are seen to advantage in the sketches he here gives of country ministers, probationers, and street arabs. Although, to judge from internal evidence, both Mr. Crockett's heart and person are in the country, some of his best stories

deal with the town. There is nothing in his book that in humour at all events approaches his account of the spiritual and other progress of that mischievous Edinburgh Gavroche, Cleg Kelly. Sometimes Mr. Crockett obviously strains after effect, as in "Accepted of the beasts," in which a young minister, suspended because of a *fama* against him, takes to singing ecstatically to cattle. But, as a rule, Mr. Crockett confines himself to the realising (and the idealising) of quite conceivable Scottish character; and when he does this he is invariably successful. He may be expected to do something far more ambitious than *The Stickit Minister*; as things are, he is an important accession to the ranks of Scottish artists in fiction.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON, PERCIVAL & Co. are about to publish a History of Europe from 1789 to 1815, by Mr. H. Morse Stephens. Its main features are the absence of any disquisition on the causes of the French Revolution, the representation of Napoleon as the propagator of the ideas of the Revolution through Europe, and the omission of all military details, in order to give space for civil reforms and progress. Mr. Morse Stephens holds the period to be one of transition, and marks as its greatest results the recognition of the principle of nationality, the principle of the sovereignty of the people, and the principle of personal freedom, which involved the abolition of serfdom. The volume is illustrated with four maps of Europe—in 1789, in 1803, in 1810, and in 1815.

MESSRS. A. D. INNES & Co. have made arrangements for an English translation of *England unter den Tudors*, by Dr. Wilhelm Busch, of Dresden, the first volume of which they hope to publish early next year. The translator is the Rev. A. H. Johnson, of All Souls College, Oxford; and Mr. James Gairdner, of the Public Record Office, will probably contribute an introduction.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE intend to resume in November the issue of their "Theological Translation Library." The new series will be edited by Prof. Cheyne, of Oxford, and Prof. Bruce, of Glasgow, and will start with a translation of Weizsäcker's *Apostolische Zeitalter*—a book described in the language of a memorial signed by many distinguished English scholars as "thoroughly historical in spirit and critical in method, which will put students in a position to realise the best results of criticism of the New Testament in an historical form."

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNY will publish shortly a Life of Count von Moltke, by Judge O'Connor Morris, with maps and plans illustrating the campaigns of 1866 and 1870.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD is about to issue a volume by Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, late Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, under the title of *Irish Life and Character*. Mr. Le Fanu is a famous raconteur, and all who have experienced the rare pleasure of listening to his Irish stories will look forward eagerly to his book. Mr. Le Fanu is a great nephew of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and a brother of the late J. Sheridan Le Fanu, the novelist. Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu's best known poem, "Shamus O'Brien," which has been often attributed to Samuel Lover, was written for his brother, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, to recite.

PROF. R. K. DOUGLAS, of the British Museum, is writing a book on the state of modern society in China, which Messrs. A. D. Innes & Co. hope to publish early next year.

MESSRS. BELL will publish immediately an enlarged edition of Mr. Egerton Castle's *English Bookplates*. There are to be about 70 new illustrations, including 13 copper plates, none of which appeared in the first edition. The Nicholas Bacon plate, in three colours, will form the frontispiece. In the same series will also be published very shortly a handbook of *Printers' Marks*, by Mr. W. Roberts, editor of the "Bookworm," &c. This volume, which will contain about 250 illustrations, has been written with a view to supplying a readable and accurate account of a neglected chapter in the history of bibliography and art.

MESSRS. METHUEN announce a companion volume to *Lyra Heroica*, consisting of pieces of English prose, containing a character-sketch or an incident, selected by Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. Charles Whibley. The book will be finely printed and bound.

THE first monthly part of a new work, entitled *Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland*, being a complete Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, will be published next week. It will contain numerous illustrations and sixty maps in colours.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN announces, for publication in November, an edition of Hans Andersen's *Stories and Fairy Tales*, in two volumes, consisting of an entirely new translation by Dr. H. Oskar Sommer, the editor of the "Mort Darthur," with more than 100 illustrations by Mr. Arthur J. Gaskin.

THE next volume of the "Chiswick Press Editions," to be published on October 1, will be Sir Thomas Browne's *Hydriotaphia*, with introduction and notes by Sir John Evans.

MESSRS. REMINGTON & Co. have in the press *Memoirs of the Mutiny*, by Francis Cornwallis Maude, V.C., C.B., who commanded the artillery of Havelock's column, with which is incorporated the personal narrative of John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., formerly Magistrate of Fattchepore, and afterwards of Cawnpore.

THE same publishers also announce an Australian romance, entitled *Out Back*, by Captain Kenneth Mackay.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for immediate publication *Reminiscences of Seventy Years' Travel and Adventure: Military and Civil, Scientific and Literary*, by an Officer of the Civil Service.

MESSRS. GAY AND BIRD will publish in a few days *Paving the Way: A Romance of the Australian Bush*, by Mr. Simpson Newland, an ex-treasurer of South Australia. The story is founded on events during the pioneer days which actually occurred within the knowledge of the writer.

MR. MACKENZIE BELL will publish immediately, through Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden, his new volume, entitled *Spring's Immortality and Other Poems*.

A MODERN story of evolution, by J. Compton Rickett, entitled, *The Quickening of Caliban*, will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. on September 28, and will be issued simultaneously in America. Mr. Max Pemberton's new story, *The Iron Pirate*, will also be published in a few days by the same publishers.

A NEW volume by Agnes Repplier, entitled *Essays in Idleness*, will shortly be published by Messrs. Gay and Bird. The same firm have nearly ready *A Japanese Interior*, by Miss Alice Bacon, author of "Japanese Girls and Women."

OWING to the preparation of a photogravure portrait, the publication of the *Life of the Rev. R. Sufield* has been delayed, but Messrs. Williams & Norgate hope to have it ready some

time next week. The book will contain some interesting letters from Dr. Martineau.

THE Midland Educational Company have in the press, for immediate publication, "A Handbook for the Clergy," compiled by the editor of the "Worcester Diocesan Calendar."

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will in future be the sole publisher of the works of Miss Frances Power Cobbe, and will issue a uniform edition of them in a new binding.

MESSRS. MATTHEW & BROOKE, of Bradford, have acquired the library of the late Arthur Briggs, of Rawdon Hall, near Leeds. The collection—which is a growth of two generations—is especially rich in illustrated and fine art books, galleries of engravings from the great masters, and standard historical works, while it also comprises Gould's *Birds*. The bindings include fine specimens of Bedford, Zschendorf, Riviere, &c.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* for October will have a second article by Lord Chelmsford, reasserting his view that India can best be defended on the line of the Indus; the Marquis of Lorne argues the case of the Imperial British East Africa Company; Sir Roper Lethbridge protests against the proposed cadastral survey of Behar; Mr. A. Michie advocates an alliance between India and China, as the natural counterpoise to the Asiatic projects of Russia and France; Dr. Leitner prints anthropological observations on twelve Dards and Kafirs once in his service; Mr. C. Johnston describes "The Red Rajputs"; and General J. G. K. Forlong writes upon "Pehlevi Texts and the Chronology of the Zend Avesta."

THE *National Review* for October will contain articles on "The House of Lords and The Home Rule Bill," by Lord Ashbourne; "Some Personal Aspects of the Session," by an M.P.; "Biography," by Mr. Leslie Stephen; and "The New French Chamber," by Mrs. Crawford. Mr. Alfred Austin will contribute the first of a series of papers, entitled "The Garden that I Love."

IN *Harper's Magazine* for October will be begun a series of illustrated papers, entitled "From the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf by Caravan." There will also be an account of "Undergraduate Life at Oxford," by Mr. Richard Harding Davis; and an article on "Witchcraft Superstition in Norfolk."

MR. KARL BLIND will have an article in the forthcoming number of the *Scottish Review*, on "The Meaning of the Russian Name," in which the researches and opinions of Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen, of Copenhagen, of Mr. Hyde Clarke, and of the late Dr. Paulus Cassel, of Berlin, are discussed. The Germanic origin of the word "Russian," as connected with the Scandinavian and Teutonic founders of the Russian empire, is upheld.

THE October number of *Atalanta*, which begins a new volume, will have for frontispiece a reproduction of Mr. Alma Tadema's celebrated picture, "The Frigidarium." There will also be an original drawing by Sir Noel Paton, of "Elaine"; and a series of illustrations by Messrs. C. S. Ricketts and Reginald Savage, accompanying an article on "The Houses of Tudor and Stuart in Prose and Verse." Among the other contents will be, "Sir Robert's Fortune," by Mrs. Oliphant; "A Costly Freak," by Maxwell Grey; a song, by Dr. C. Hubert H. Parry; and "The Realistic Novel," by Sarah Tytler.

THE first monthly part of the new volume of *Chums*, to be issued on September 25, will

contain instalments of two serial stories, entitled "Twixt Earth and Ocean," by Mr. Standish O'Grady, and "Under the Shadow of Night," by Mr. D. H. Parry. There will also be interviews with Lord Charles Beresford, Capt. Boyton, Mr. George Manville Fenn, Mr. Herbert Ward, and Mr. W. H. Grenfell.

IN the next number of the *Ludgate Monthly* a new series of illustrated articles will begin, whose scope is described in their title, "The Man and the Town." "Lord Armstrong and Newcastle-upon-Tyne," by Mr. Frederick Dolman, is the subject of the first article.

MR. FRANK BARRETT's new serial story, "The Justification of Andrew Lebrun," will commence in this week's number of *Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

IN the issue of the *Amateur Photographer* for October 6 will appear the first instalment of a translation of Dr. J. M. Eder's "Handbuch der Photographie," dealing particularly with the theory and practice of gelatine emulsions.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

FOR A PICTURE OF WALTER SICKERT.

(Hôtel Royal, Dieppe.)

THE grey-green stretch of sandy grass,
Indefinitely desolate;
A sea of lead, a sky of slate;
Already Autumn in the air, alas!
One stark monotony of stone,
The long hotel, acutely white,
Against the after-sunset light
Withers grey-green, and takes the grass's tone.
Listless and endless it outlives,
And means to you and me no more
Than any pebble on the shore:
But, ah! to see it as with Sickert's eyes!

ARTHUR SYMONS.

Dieppe: Sept. 16, 1893.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Theology.—"The Old Testament in Greek, according to the Septuagint," edited by Prof. H. B. Swete, Vol. III., completing the edition; "The Philocalia of Origen," the Greek text edited from the Manuscripts, with Critical Apparatus and Indexes, and an Introduction on the sources of the text, by J. Armitage Robinson; "Origen's Commentaries on St. John," freshly edited by A. E. Brooke; "The New Testament in the Original Greek," according to the text followed in the Authorised Version, together with the variations adopted in the Revised Version, edited by the late F. H. A. Scrivener, new and cheaper edition; "Adversaria Critica Sacra," by the late F. H. A. Scrivener, edited by J. Rendel Harris; "The Church Catechism Explained," by the Rev. Arthur W. Robinson. "Contributions to Biblical and Patristic Literature," edited by Prof. J. Armitage Robinson: Vol. II., No. 3, "Apocrypha Anecdota," containing the Latin version of the Apocalypse of Paul, the Apocalypses of the Virgin, of Sedrach, of Zosimas, &c., by M. R. James; Vol. III., No. 1, "The Rules of Tyconius," freshly edited from the MSS., with an examination of his witness to the old Latin version, by F. C. Burkitt; No. 2, "The Homeric Centones," by J. Rendel Harris. "The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges": "The Epistles to the Colossians and Philemon," by the Rev. H. C. G. Moule; "The Epistles to Timothy and Titus," by the Rev. A. E. Humphreys; "The Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges," "The Book of Revelation, by the late W. H. Simcox.

Law, Historical, and Miscellaneous.—"The History of English Law," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederick William Maitland, in 2 vols.; "Digest XLVII. 2, De Furtis," translated with notes, by C. H. Munro; "The Growth of British Policy," by Prof. J. R. Seeley; "A Discourse of the Common Weal of this Realm of England," first printed in 1581, and commonly attributed to W. S., edited from the MSS. by the late Elizabeth Lamond; "Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral," arranged by the late Henry Bradshaw, with illustrative documents, edited by Chr. Wordsworth, Part II. containing statutes earlier and later than those in the "Black Book" with the "Novum Registrum" and documents from other churches of the Old Foundation; "The Elements of English Grammar," by A. S. West; "The Old English Lay of Beowulf," edited with Critical and Philological Notes and Alphabetical Glossary by A. J. Wyatt; "Milton's Paradise Lost," Books III. and IV., edited, with Introduction, Notes, Indexes, by A. W. Verity; "Ancient Ships," by Cecil Torr, with numerous illustrations; "The Mummy: Chapters on Egyptian Funeral Archaeology," by E. A. Wallis Budge; "A Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Fitzwilliam Museum," by E. A. Wallis Budge; "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum," illustrated with twenty plates of photographic reproductions, by Montague Rhodes James.

Oriental.—"Grammar of the Modern Egyptian Arabic," by Vollers, translated by F. C. Burkitt; "The New History (Tarikh-i-Jadid)," a circumstantial account of the Babi movement in Persia from its first beginnings till the death of the founder (A.D. 1844-1850), chiefly based on the contemporary history of Hâjî Mirzâ Jânî of Kishân, and supplemented by original historical documents, plans, and facsimiles, by Edward G. Browne; "The Jâtaka," translated from the Pali under the superintendence of Prof. E. B. Cowell, by Robert Chalmers, H. T. Francis, R. A. Neil, and W. H. D. Rouse, in six or seven volumes.

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Science.—A translation of Goldschneider's "Diagnostik der Nervenkrankheiten," by Dr. E. Birt; "Proceedings of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society," Vol. XI.; "A Pocket Flora of the Edinburgh District," by C. O. Sonntag, with an analytical key to orders and genera.

Educational.—"A Manual of German Literature and History," by Prof. O. Schapp, of Edinburgh, uniform with Roget's "Manual of French Literature"; "Army Series of French and German Novels": "Erzählungen," by E. Hofer, with introduction and notes by J. T. W. Perowne; a re-issue of French Classics in paper covers; a German Prose Book on a new system by Anton J. Ulrich, and J. Gibson; "The Elements of German," by T. H. Weisse, and a Manual of Modern German Correspondence.

MESSRS. A. D. INNES & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Half a Hero," by Anthony Hope, in 2 vols.; "Such a Lord is Love," by Mrs. Stephen Batson, in 2 vols.; "Seers and Singers: a Study of Five English Poets," by Arthur D. Innes; "Ladies at Work: being Articles by Experienced Workers upon the Employment of Educated Women," with an Introduction by Lady Jeune; "Songs of a Strolling Player," by Robert G. Legge; "The Gentle Heritage," by Frances E. Crompton, with illustrations by T. Pym; in the "Tipcat" Series: "Dear," and "Lil," by the author of "Tipcat"; "A Ring of Rubies," by L. T. Meade; "Three Little Maids," by Mary Bathurst Deane; "Dominie Freylinghausen," by Florence Wilford; "Madge Allerton," by Annie Cazenove; "The Face of Carlyon," by C. R. Coleridge; "Aids to Devotion," a Series of Devotional Books by the Rev. E. B. Pusey, Canons Jelf and Ashwell, and other well-known writers; a series of works of the same class but smaller in size.

New Volumes of the Dainty Books.—"Lily and Waterlily," by Mrs. Comyns Carr, with illustrations by Winifred Smith; "A Mannerless Monkey," by Mabel Wotton, with illustrations by Edith Ellison; "A Hit and a Miss," by the Hon. Eva Knatchbull-Hugessen, with illustrations by L. Leslie Brooke.

New Editions.—"The Voice of a Flower," by E. Gerard; "Beside the River," "A Faithful Lover," and "Too Soon," by Katherine S. Macquoid; "Punchinello's Romance," by Roma White; "Virginia's Husband," by Esme Stuart; Miss Charlotte M. Yonge's "Biographies of Good Women," First and Second Series, and "Beginnings of Church History,"

MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Blanche," a story for girls, by Mrs. Molesworth; "Real Gold," a story of adventure, by G. Manville Fenn; "Pomona," by the author of "Laddie"; "Prisoner among Pirates," by David Ker; "In the Land of the Golden Plum," by D. Lawson Johnstone; "The Last Trader," by Henry Frith; "Black, White, and Gray," by Amy Walton; "Out of Reach," by Esme Stuart; "The Remarkable Adventures of Walter Trelawney," by J. S. Fletcher; and a new edition of "Begumbagh," by G. Manville Fenn.

Biographies.—"Story of the Life of Sir Walter Scott," by Robert Chambers, revised, with additions, including the "Autobiography"; "The Story of Napoleon Bonaparte"; and "The Story of Howard and Oberlin."

Educational.—"Electricity and Magnetism," by Prof. Gargill G. Knott; "Organic Chemistry," by Prof. Perkin; "Elementary Science," by S. R. Todd; "Domestic Economy," by Mrs. Rigg; "Navigation," by J. Don; "Elocution," a book of readings and recitations, edited by R. C. H. Morison; and a new series of Copy Books, Government Hand.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN & Co.'s ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Books for the Young.—"Ten Tales without a Title," by Edith Carrington, illustrated with ten coloured and 100 black-and-white pictures by W. Weekes; "Some Sweet Stories of Old Boys of Bible Story," third series, by the Rev. C. J. Ridgeway, with eight coloured illustrations by Henry Rylands and black-and-white pictures by John Lawson; "Over the Sea Series," attractive story books for children, containing original stories by various authors, each illustrated with three coloured pictures and several black-and-white; "The Old Corner Annual," pictures, stories, and poems for the year, edited by Uncle Charlie; "Uncle Charlie's Nursery Song Book," profusely illustrated; "The Newbery Toy Books," a new series of crown quarto toy books, each containing 32 pages of reading and pictures, every page illustrated, with frontispiece and coloured cover printed in twelve colours; "A Little Loyal Red Coat," a story of child life in New York a hundred years ago, by Ruth Ogden, with over sixty illustrations by H. A. Ogden; "Esther's Shrine," by Helen Milman, illustrated; "Dorothy Darling," by Mrs. George Paull, illustrated; "Bluejackets: or the Log of the Clipper Teaser as kept by a Boy," by George Manville Fenn; "The Flying Horse," by Henry Frith, illustrated; "Workers without Wage," by Edith Carrington; "True Stories from Australasian History," by A. Patchett Martin.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

COLLEZIONE di opuscoli danteschi inediti o rari, diretta da G. L. Fassinini. Nr. 1. Milano: Hoepli. 50 c.
DANIEL, Capitaine. La Guerre en Ballon. Paris: Flammarion. 7 fr.
GYP. Madame la Duchesse. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
MIDDENDORF, E. W. Peru. Berlin: Oppenheim. 16 M.
MUSIER, R. Geschichte der Malerei im 19. Jahrh. 2. Bd. München: Hirth. 14 M.
TOLSTOI, Comte Léon. Le Salut est en vous. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

ANALECTA hymnica mediæ ævi. Hrg. v. G. M. Dreyes. XV. Leipzig: Reissland. 8 M.
BRODBECK, A. Zoroaster. Ein Beitrag zur vergleich. Geschichte der Religionen u. philosoph. Systeme des Morgen- u. Abendlandes. Leipzig: Friedrich. 8 M.
ROCHELAVE, S. Les Cochins. Paris: Lib. de l'Art. 7 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

CONTI, Cosimo. La prima reggia di Cosimo I. de Medici nel palazzo già della Signoria di Firenze, descritta ed illustrata. Milan: Hoepli. 12 fr.

CORPUS inscriptionum latinarum. Vol. I. pars 1. Ed. II. 52 M. Vol. III. Supplementum. Fasc. III. 32 M. Berlin: Reimer.

KALDE, R. F. Beiträge zur älteren ungarischen Geschichte. Wien: Perles. 2 M. 40 Pf.

KIRCHHOFER, B. Zur Entstehung des Kurocollegiums. Halle: Kaemmerer. 8 M. 60 Pf.

LEWINSKI, L. Die brandenburgische Kanzlei u. das Urkundenwesen während der Regierung der beiden ersten hohenzollernschen Markgrafen. (1411-1470.) Strassburg: Heitz. 4 M.

MEYER, E. Untersuchungen üb. die Schlacht im Teutoburger Walde. Berlin: Gaertner. 6 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

ERGEBNISSE der Plankton-Expedition. G. b. 2. Bd. Decapoden u. Schizopoden. Von A. Ortmann. Kiel: Lipsius. 14 M.

HOFFMANN, P. Beiwulf. Ältestes deutsches Heldenepos. Aus dem Angelsächsischen übertr. Züllichau: Liebisch. 3 M.

KNUTH, P. Blumen u. Insekten auf den nordfriesischen Inseln. Kiel: Lipsius. 4 M.

WESTPHAL, M. Lotze's Gottesbegriff u. dessen metaphysische Begründung. Halle: Kaemmerer. 1 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

HULTSCH, F. Die erzählenden Zeitformen bei Polybios. 3. Abhandlg. Leipzig: Hirzel. 3 M. 60 Pf.

MESQUET, H. Lexikon zu den Schriften Cicero's. 2. Tl. Lexikon zu den philosoph. Schriften. 14. Hft. Jena: Fischer. 8 M.

WICKLE, H. Sammlung v. Keilschriftentexten. II. Texte verschiedener Inhalts. Leipzig: Pfeiffer. 6 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEWER'S KNOWLEDGE OF OLD FRENCH.

Oxford: Sept. 17, 1893.

I think I have said enough about the first and second sections of my previous letter and I will leave your readers to draw their own conclusions. I must, however, add a few words with reference to section three, and my translation of the word *pel* in l. 8499 of the *Roman de Rose*: "Il ne doterent *pel* ne fosse."

1. I only quote this line twice in my whole paper. I will copy out both passages. Your readers may form their own conclusion as to whether I regard the word as referring to a "stake" in the sense of a palisade, or to a "stake" in the sense of a pointed stick used as a weapon. First, on pp. 342-3 I wrote:

(a) "Wace does indeed use the word *paliz* [for a palisade] occasionally, but after a careful examination of the whole *Roman de Rose*, I have only found the word twice." . . . His more favourite word is *pel*, a word cognate, it is true, but perfectly distinct from *paliz*."

To this paragraph I append in a footnote four instances of this use of *pel* for "palisade," in each case italicising the word so that there shall be no mistake as to my point. Of these four examples the very first is the line in question: "Il ne doterent *pel* ne fosse." Here then I clearly mark out that *pel* is equivalent to *paliz* or "palisade."

(b) On pp. 345-6 I set myself to give examples (with exact references) to prove my contention that in his account of Hastings—apart from the crucial passage—Wace does distinctly allude to a palisade. Here are my words:

"Wace does mention a palisade in three or four distinct places under the name of *lices*, on one occasion practically using the very word *paliz* [a word which, according to the Quarterly Reviewer, is Wace's specific word for palisade]."

I then proceed to give three instances of Wace's use of *lices* for palisade, and one instance where Wace "practically uses the very word *paliz*." This last instance is, I need hardly say, the line in question: "Il ne doterent *pel* ne fosse." Thus I once more mark that *pel*

* I have mislaid my original notes on Wace's use of *paliz* in the *Roman de Rose*; probably, if I could lay hands on them, I should find that I ought to have written "three times" instead of "twice."

in this line is the equivalent of *paliz*—i.e., of "palisade."

I hope that this is evidence sufficient to show that I have never wavered in my translation of this line. Neither when I wrote my paper, nor from the day I printed it till now, have I ever thought that *pel* in this context meant anything else than a palisade. I have never intended even to imply that it meant a pointed stick used as a weapon.

2. Now comes the question as to whether the Quarterly Reviewer supported my rendering of *pel* in the sense of a palisade, or advocated rendering it by "stake" in the sense of a pointed stick used as a weapon. After dealing with my instances of *lices* and trying to explain them away, he naturally proceeded to take up my instance of *pel* in the line, "Il ne doterent *pel* ne fosse." And this is what he says with reference to this very line:

"As to the solitary allusion to *pel* that Mr. Archer quotes from Wace's account of the battle (l. 8499), he himself renders the word not 'palisade' but 'stake' (p. 345), which, we may add, is by far its most usual meaning in the *Roman*. Indeed, the 'granz pels' (l. 7,727) which the rustics fought with in the battle are rightly rendered by Mr. Freeman 'sharp stakes.'"

I ask if these words have any meaning at all, unless they are intended to suggest that in line 8499 the word *pel* means, not "stake" in the sense of a palisadestake (*pel*=*paliz*) as I rendered it, but "stake" in the sense of a pointed stick used as a weapon.

I think it will be perfectly clear to everyone that I advocated the rendering of "Il ne doterent *pel* ne fosse" by "They dreaded neither stake [i.e., palisade] nor fosse." I think it will be equally clear that the Quarterly Reviewer sets up against this another rendering of "They dreaded neither stake [i.e., pointed stick used as a weapon] nor fosse." And this is the rendering I attributed to him in my letter of August 16.

T. A. ARCHER.

In the letter of the "Quarterly Reviewer," printed in the ACADEMY of last week, for "encombres" read "encombros"; for "econ-trastar" read "e contrastar."

PATRICK AND PALLADIUS.

London: Sept. 16, 1893.

Prof. Zimmer's explanation of Nennius' Patrick date may be found on pp. 206-7 of his *his* work; his views concerning Patrick generally on pp. 148-9.

It is a little unfortunate that the "his" in the third line of Mr. Olden's letter applies grammatically to myself, instead of, as Mr. Olden intended, to Prof. Zimmer. The Patrick problem is one to which I have not given personal study, and I am not qualified to hold any view about it.

ALFRED NUTT.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 8.30 p.m. Japan Society: "Volcanic and Earthquake Phenomena of Japan," by Prof. John Milne; Exhibition of Photographic Slides.

* It was on this occasion that I translated the line by "They dreaded neither stake nor ditch." When using the word "stake" here, I need hardly say that I had not the faintest idea of a pointed stick used as a weapon. My interpretation of the word is made perfectly clear from my express reference to this line on pp. 342-3, and from the context on p. 345. It was of the essence of my argument in both cases that *pel* stood for *paliz*—i.e., for "palisade." My only object in using the word "stake" was to show how *pel*, which, of course, originally meant a "stake," gets its secondary meaning of "palisade"; and to justify my previous statement that it was "practically the very same word as *paliz*." "Palisade," *paliz*, *pal*, and *pel* are of course all derived, directly or indirectly, from the Latin *palus*, a stake,

SCIENCE.

SOME BOOKS ON GEOMETRY.

Introductory Modern Geometry of Point, Ray, and Circle. By W. B. Smith. (Macmillans.) It is somewhat difficult to believe that Dr. Smith intends his book for absolute beginners in geometry, but such a conclusion would seem to be warranted by his preface. If such be the case, there need be no hesitation in saying that this manual is eminently unsuitable for its purpose. It begins, for example, with a discussion of space; and the learner is informed that space is (1) fixed, permanent, unchangeable, (2) homoeoidal, (3) boundless, (4) continuous, (5) triply extended. These statements, it is true, are explained, but it is difficult to see how a mere tyro without any geometrical experience whatever can understand the explanation. Probably the best thing the tyro can do is to omit the greater part of the Introduction (pp. 1-22) and begin at once with the theorems. Dr. Smith divides his book into two main sections, the first dealing with lineal, and the second with areal relations. The first section, which contains 79 theorems and 18 problems, covers part of the ground of Euclid's first, third, and fourth books, with sundry useful additions, notably a chapter on symmetry. The second section, which contains between 80 and 90 theorems, and rather more than 30 problems, covers part of Euclid's first and third books, and his second and sixth. It discusses also the leading properties connected with radical axis, harmonic division, transversals, centres of similitude, inversion, and closes with a solution of the last of Apollonius's taction problems. Then follow chapters on metric geometry, measurement of the circle and of angles, the Euclidian doctrine of proportion, maxima and minima. A concluding note of six pages is devoted to an account of the speculations on non-Euclidian space. While Dr. Smith thus gives all the principal theorems and problems which should be found in an elementary geometry, and arranges them satisfactorily, he has taken so many liberties with the terminology of the subject that a vigorous protest must be raised. Why should any indefinite straight line be called a ray, and a part of it a tract or sect? Not much objection can be taken to naming angles as supplemental or complementary instead of the usual supplementary and complementary; but what good purpose is served by calling a certain line a medial when everybody else calls it a median, and talking of median section when the more common phrase is medial section? What necessity is there for changing the point of contact into the point of tangence or point of touch, for calling a particular circle the referee, or for suggesting alticentre instead of orthocentre? Some of the non-geometrical information which Dr. Smith inserts is, if not inaccurate, at least questionable. I do not know of any ancient authority for the statement of how Pythagoras discovered his famous theorem, and Euclid's formula at the end of a problem was not *ὅτι ἐστὶν πρῶτον* but *ὅτι ἐστὶν ποιῶσαι*. It is hardly fair to call the nine-point circle the circle of Feuerbach, seeing that the characteristic property of it was explicitly stated by Poncelet a year before Feuerbach's booklet appeared, and implicitly fifteen years previously by John Whitley. The remark that the problem to describe a circle to touch three other circles was proposed and solved by Apollonius of Pergae, A.D. 200, contains two slips, and the enunciation of Hippocrates's theorem regarding the lunules is incorrect.

An Elementary Treatise on Modern Pure Geometry. By R. Lachlan. (Macmillans.) Mr. Lachlan states that the study of pure geometry has hitherto been neglected in Cam-

bridge, chiefly because questions bearing on the subject have very rarely been set in examination papers. This practice, however, is to be altered by new regulations for the Tripos examination, and hence the present treatise. After a brief introduction, where attention is drawn to the principles of duality and continuity, the second and third chapters show how geometrical magnitudes are to be measured, and give various fundamental metrical properties. The fourth and fifth chapters treat of harmonic ranges and pencils, and the theory of involution. The sixth chapter, which is one of the longest in the book, is on the properties of triangles, and contains a good deal of information regarding the recent discoveries which have been made in connexion with this simple figure. The seventh chapter deals with rectilinear figures, principally the tetragram and the tetragram, terms which Mr. Lachlan employs, as Townsend does, instead of 4-point and 4-side. The eighth and ninth chapters give the theory of perspective and of similar figures; and the next five are devoted to theories and properties connected with circles, such as reciprocation, radical axis, and inversion. The fifteenth chapter, on systems of circles, is extremely interesting (as indeed the whole book is) and contains much that is new, or at any rate that has never hitherto made its appearance in a text-book. The sixteenth and last chapter gives an account of cross or anharmonic ratio. There are a good many text-books on modern pure geometry in English, French, German, and Italian; and while Mr. Lachlan's treatise has necessarily much in common with them, there is a distinct individuality about it. The arrangement of the contents is excellent, the proofs are simple, clear and concise, and (a merit which is unfortunately rare) the figures are beautiful. The collection of exercises appended to all the principal theorems is fairly extensive and exceedingly well selected. The greater number, we are told, have been taken from examination papers set at Cambridge and Dublin, or from the *Educational Times*; and Mr. Lachlan gives a number of references to the sources whence he has borrowed them. But when these sources are not the original ones, it does not seem worth while to give them. Thus, at p. 71, we learn that a particular theorem in connexion with the Simson (or, as it ought to be called, the Wallace) line was proposed for proof at Trinity College in 1889. It is of more interest to know that the theorem is due to Mr. Tucker, and dates back to 1865. On p. 78 it is stated that Taylor's circle was first mentioned in a paper by Mr. H. M. Taylor in the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*. It is a fact not very well known that the characteristic property of this circle was stated and proved in *Vuibert's Journal de Mathématiques Élémentaires* in November, 1877. The signature under which it appears is Eutaris, a name (as my friend M. D'Ocagne informs me) assumed anagrammatically by M. Restiau, at that time a répétiteur in the Collège Chaptal, Paris. It is convenient to be able to refer to an important theorem or property in a word or two, and hence the name of the author of it is frequently made use of. It might be suggested that Mr. Lachlan in his next edition should attach the names of Menelaus, Ceva, and Desargues to their respective theorems, and in connexion with the Lemoine circle should give some reference to M. Lemoine's valuable contributions to the geometry of the triangle.

An Elementary Treatise on Pure Geometry. By J. W. Russell. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) While Mr. Lachlan has confined himself to the properties of the straight line and the circle, Mr. Russell's treatise is more general and deals with conics. It would occupy too much space to state the contents of the thirty-

one chapters into which the book is divided, but the following summary may be quoted from the preface: "The author has attempted to bring together all the well-known theorems and examples connected with harmonics, anharmonics, involution, projection (including homology), and reciprocation. In order to avoid the difficulty of framing a general geometrical theory of imaginary points and lines, the principle of continuity is appealed to. The properties of circular points and circular lines are then discussed, and applied to the theory of the foci of conics." The order in which the various subjects are taken up seems at first sight somewhat arbitrary. Perhaps Mr. Russell tacitly acknowledges this when he gives in a demonstration, as he does now and then, a reference forward instead of backward. Still, it ought to be remembered that, without detriment to the clearness of the exposition, considerable variety of arrangement is possible in a work on pure geometry. Anyone who wishes to verify this statement, needs only to compare the writings of Poncelet, Steiner, Chasles, Townsend, Reye, Cremona. Mr. Russell's exposition is concise without being obscure, and at the end of most of the articles he inserts sets of examples for solution. This collection of examples is one of the largest and most valuable that has ever appeared. As regards the notation and the terminology, few novelties or changes are introduced. One innovation deserves to be signalised: it is the substitution of the single word "for" instead of the phrases "with respect to" and "with regard to" which occur so frequently in certain parts of modern geometry. Another novelty is the word "mate," which is used to denote "the point (or line) corresponding." The word "conjugate," which has been worked to death in geometry, is restricted to the theory of pole and polar. Mr. Russell frequently characterises a theorem by its author's name, but in no instance does he furnish a reference to where or when the author published it. A few notes, for which there is ample room at the end of each chapter, would remedy this deficiency.

J. S. MACKAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TELL LOH TEXTS.

Southampton: Sept. 13, 1891.

As Mr. St. Chad Boscawen has seen fit to notice my translations of the Tell Loh Texts, I suppose I should send some reply to his letter; though I have little to say, except that I do not agree with his views, and have no desire to enter into controversy on points of detail.

I have studied Akkadian for some twelve years, and am fully aware of the difficulties of the language, which do not permit of such dogmatical assertions as those made by Mr. Boscawen. His translation of the passage he criticises seems to me hardly to make sense, or to agree with what follows.

The name of the mountain is quite clearly *Ma-ad-ga* on the text, and not *Magda* as he states. *Sinim* is connected with Persia by the LXX. translators. *Melukha* is a disputed region, and I have followed Dr. Brugsch in preference to M. Delattre. If *Gubin* were Coptos, it would make very little difference in my geography.

Mr. Boscawen's rendering of *Nin Girsu* appears to be contrary to the well-known rules of Akkadian syntax, and is not particularly intelligible. The ruined palace contains a pyramid sacred to the deity of the shrine. I cannot see why a firestick should be called a "piercer of the flesh." *Girsu* (*ki*) is not in the locative case, as Mr. Boscawen assumes.

I confess that the renderings which I have

elsewhere seen of these Texts appear to me to make great nonsense of the more difficult passages. I have not come across any by Mr. Boscawen, but have seen one by M. Amiaud, and a valuable paper on the subject—with partial renderings—by Mr. T. G. Pinches, who, however, seems to me to find difficulty in one or two passages. I see no reason to doubt that the name of Tell Loh on the Texts should be read Zirgul, as Lenormant and others have read it, and as it still survives at the village of Zirghul close by.

Mr. Boscawen's contemptuous general remarks do not interest me at all. C. R. CONDER.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

No. 135 of Mr. Bernard Quaritch's *Rough Lists* is a catalogue of Greek and Latin classics, to which are appended mediæval and modern books on classical philology, archaeology, &c. The prices affixed show plainly that the demand for an editio princeps is not what it once was; but none the less this class of literature must always possess a special interest for the genuine bibliophile. Here may be found two copies of the Homer printed at Florence in 1488, the *Officia* of Cicero, printed on vellum at Mentz in 1466, five fourteenth century Horaces, besides the attractive Aldine of 1501 and the original edition of Pine. There are also a few MSS.—such as two fine ones of Virgil written in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century, an illuminated one of Martial of about the same date, and a magnificent one of Cassiodorus, which was written and illuminated for Pope Leo X.

Dr. R. N. CUST has prepared for the World's Congress of Ethnologists at Chicago a report on the progress of African philology, in continuation of his *Sketch of the Modern Languages of Africa* (1883). It consists of a popular sketch of the subject, together with a series of appendices, in which the bibliography, the translations of the Bible, and the list of scholars in the former work are carried down to the present time. The Greek quotations are rather carelessly printed; and Dr. Cust should not have written: "The forlorn hope, that died at Thermopylæ, so that Athens might not be plundered."

THE index number of the *Indian Antiquary* for 1892, which has just been published, contains an illustrated article by Taw Sein-Ko, giving an account of an archaeological tour through the Talaing country of Burma. His main object was to report upon the sculptured caves, the pagodas, the inscriptions, and other antiquities of this region; but he also gives some interesting information about the people and their language. Mun or Talaing is still a spoken language, though rapidly disappearing before Burmese. It is taught in the monastic schools, but not in those which receive aid from government. Not only are there many inscriptions in Talaing, but also a large mass of literature in MS., which has never been studied by scholars. There is said to be a fine collection in the royal library at Bangkok, for the country was under Siamese rule in the fourteenth century. The language of the Taungthus, or highlanders, though it has borrowed largely from the Shans, seems to have natural affinity with Burmese. It also possesses a literature of its own, written in a character resembling that of Talaing. The general result of Taw Sein-Ko's researches is to suggest a closer connexion between Burma and India than has hitherto been admitted. Some of the smaller objects of antiquity discovered by him are now in the British Museum. Among them is a terracotta tablet bearing a Sanskrit inscription, exactly similar to other tablets which have come from Buddha Gaya.

FINE ART.

INDIAN NUMISMATICS.

The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana. By William Wilfrid Webb. (Archibald Constable.) So far as we know, this is the first book that has been published about the coins of the Native States in India. The whole subject, indeed, is involved in the utmost obscurity. No official information seems to be available as to how many chiefs possess this attribute of sovereignty, and how many actually exercise the right. Mr. C. L. Tupper, in his recent work on *Our Indian Protectorate*, states that, in 1875, twenty-six states coined silver, and two or three also gold. But here we learn that in Rajputana alone sixteen states now coin silver and five of them also gold. Dr. Webb estimates that the total issue of native rupees throughout all Rajputana amounts to considerably over two millions a year. The gold coinage is, of course, comparatively insignificant, being mainly for ceremonial purposes. It will readily be believed that the rupees coined vary in an extraordinary fashion, though there is little evidence of any debasement of the currency. One reason may be that Rajputana is the home of the shrewdest traders in all India, who would never permit themselves to be thus imposed upon. But it is curious to find that inferior rupees are intentionally produced for distribution at wedding festivities. In a few cases, the native rupee actually contains more silver than that of the British Government, so that it commands (or used to command) a premium in exchange. Only one State, that of Alwar, has consented to allow its rupees to be made of the British standard, and at the Calcutta mint. These bear—on the obverse, the head of the Queen, with the words "Victoria Empress" in English; and on the reverse the name of the reigning chief, with the date *anno domini*, in Persian characters, and round the border, "One Rupee, Alwar State," also in English, with the national emblem of a *ghar* or branch twice repeated. Elsewhere, the coins are all struck, or rather hammered, by hand, according to the method that prevailed in England down to the reign of Elizabeth; and, as the die is much larger than the coin, only part of the inscription is usually to be read on each piece. Despite traditional claims to greater antiquity, it seems to be historically ascertained that no Rajput coinage goes back beyond the decadence of the Mughal Empire; in fact, to the very period when the East India Company first acquired the right to set up a mint at Calcutta. Were other evidence for this wanting, it might be inferred from the fact that the early inscriptions are always in the name of the Mughal emperors, as were those on the English sikka rupees. It is interesting to know that Persian has so long survived on the coins of Northern India, just as Greek did on the coins of the Indo-Scythic kings, and as Latin does in this country to the present day. Coins are the most conservative things in existence: hence their interest from the historical point of view, as has been so ably pointed out by Mr. C. F. Keary. Most of the chiefs of Rajputana now place the Queen's name on their money, though still in Persian characters; but we are at a loss to understand what a former Raja of Partabgarh can have meant by styling himself "Sultan of London." It may also be mentioned that a Rana of Udaipur, before the Mutiny, used the title "Friend of London," which is more intelligible. From an archaeological point of view, most interest attaches to the old currency of Udaipur or Mewar. One tradition would assign to its chiefs a Persian origin; and this would seem to be supported by the large number of coins of the Indo-Sassanian type still to be found in

the country. Indeed, copper pieces of this archaic type, in a very debased form, are still current in the bazars; and Dr. Webb gives reasons for believing that one of the copper coins issued to this day at the Udaipur mint is descended from the same stock. There is another interesting series of silver coins in Udaipur, bearing no inscription whatever. The pattern on them is said to have been designed by the chief at a Darbar, and has no recognised meaning. The same die is used for all pieces, from the rupee to the one anna. As regards Jodhpur or Marwar, the second State in Rajputana, the historical connexion of the ruling family with the valley of the Ganges is attested by the number of coins of the Kanauj type which are still in circulation. It remains to say that Dr. Webb's Catalogue is written not only with abundant learning, but also with commendable lucidity. It is illustrated with twelve lithographed plates, showing both the designs and the size of the coins; and it further contains a coloured map of the country, with the mint towns printed in red. The only thing open to criticism is the suggestion, in the Preface, that the English Government should withdraw the right of coining from the native states generally, or at least compel them to issue money of the English standard and from the English mints.

MR. EDGAR THURSTON, the compiler of the admirable Catalogue of Coins in the Madras Museum, having recently been transferred to Calcutta, has taken the opportunity to examine the historical records of the Calcutta mint. The results of his researches are printed in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; and some extra copies have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Bernard Quaritch in this country. It was in 1759 that the East India Company first received authority to "coin gold and silver of equal fineness with the ashrafees and rupees of Murshidabad in the name of Calcutta"; but the records of the Calcutta mint do not begin until 1792, when Lord Cornwallis was Governor-General. This was the date when the sikka rupee was made sole legal tender throughout Bengal, though the province of Benares continued to have a mint and a rupee of its own for several years later. The existing rupee, formerly known as the Company's rupee, was made universal legal tender throughout India in 1835. It seems to have been derived from the Farrukhabad rupee, first struck by the English Government in 1803, for use in the ceded and conquered provinces, after the weight of the Lucknow rupee; and it owed its general adoption to its close correspondence with the rupees current in Bombay and Madras. Mr. Thurston has here collected a quantity of curious information about various schemes for reforming the Indian currency during the first thirty years of the present century, especially with regard to the devices which it was proposed to put on the coins. It appears that, in 1825, Flaxman designed a lion under a palm tree for the reverse of the rupee. This was actually adopted for the gold mohur, but discontinued when Victoria came to the throne.

THE following are the most interesting finds of treasure trove coins recently reported upon by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. A collection of 183 copper coins, found in Chanda District of the Central Provinces, of the early kings of the Andhra dynasty (78-170 A.D.). They bear, on the obverse, an elephant with a rider, and the name of the king in ancient Nagari characters; and on the reverse, four balls joined by lines cross-wise, the well-known symbol of Ujjain. A collection of 52 coins—one gold, the others of mixed metal—found in Sarangarh State of the Central Provinces, of the Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi (1090-1170, A.D.). They bear on the

obverse a standing figure of Hanuman, and on the reverse the name of the king in large Nagari characters—in both cases enclosed within a marginal circle of dots. Coins of this dynasty are exceedingly rare, and all those known hitherto bear the four-armed goddess Durga. The present find not only includes coins of two kings before unrepresented, but also shows that the figure of Hanuman was imitated by the Chandel kings from the Kalachuri dynasty. Dr. Hoernle further comments upon two rare gold Gupta coins, added by Mr. Rivett-Carnac to his collection recently purchased by the Indian Government: one a specimen of the "swordsmen" type of Kumara Gupta I., of which only two more are known to exist—in the British Museum and the Bodleian; the other a specimen of the "umbrella" type of Chandra Gupta II., of which seven more are known. Both of these have a gold loop soldered to the rim, showing that they were once worn as amulets or ornaments. J. S. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS.

Cambridge: Sept. 19, 1893.

Permit me to state that the brasses purchased by the above association at Dr. Lawson Tait's sale were bought not to augment a "collection of brasses," but solely to prevent their falling into private hands and ultimately being lost. The association has deposited them in the meanwhile in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology, and intends to replace them in their original home as soon as satisfactory evidence of its locality is forthcoming. I have written this letter, as otherwise the concluding sentence of the kindly notice of our *Transactions* in the *ACADEMY* of September 16 might cause some misapprehension as to the objects of the society.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

SOME changes have occurred in the mode of publication, by Mr. J. M. Gray, of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, of his articles on "The Authentic Portraits of Robert Burns," which have been announced as to appear in an early number of the *Magazine of Art*. As their writer aimed at a final treatment of his subject, the length of the articles has assumed proportions so formidable as to be beyond the limits of a monthly magazine. They are, accordingly, now appearing in the columns of the *Scotsman*, where they will obtain the widest circulation among those Northern readers who may be supposed to be most interested in their subject; and Mr. Gray is preparing a more concise sketch of "Burns's Portraits" for the *Magazine of Art*, to accompany an unusually comprehensive series of reproductions, including several portraits never before published. We understand that Mr. Gray contemplates the still further extension of his articles—after he has completed the work on James and William Tassie, and their portrait medallions, upon which he is at present engaged—and their issue in the form of a richly illustrated volume, which will appeal to all admirers of the greatest of Scottish poets.

UNDER the title of *Life in Ancient Egypt*, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce an English translation, by Mrs. Tirard (Helen Beloe), of Prof. Erman's well-known work. It will be illustrated with maps and numerous engravings.

At a special meeting of the Japan Society, to be held on Wednesday next, at 30, Hanoversquare, Prof. Milne will exhibit a large series of photographic slides, illustrating the life,

customs, and scenery of Japan. They are examples of the best work of the Photographic Society of Japan, of which Prof. Milne is a vice-president.

THE STAGE.

THE production of Michael Field's play of "William Rufus," which was announced to open the next season of the Independent Theatre Society, has, for the present, been abandoned; and, in its stead, a new, modern, prose play in four acts, by the same writer, has been substituted. It is entitled, "A Question of Memory," and the date fixed for its production is October 27.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Place of Music in Public Worship. By H. C. Shuttleworth. (Elliot Stock.) This little book contains some excellent remarks by one who has had "many years' varied experience of cathedral, town, and country choirs." The author discusses artistic as opposed to congregational singing; but as he seems such a keen lover of the beautiful, he might, one would think, have inclined more towards the heart-melody theory advocated by the Apostle. Canon Shuttleworth, in speaking of organ recitals of sacred music, wisely considers that music "should be admitted on account of its intrinsic fitness rather than its source or title." And his desire that the orchestra should be brought back to the church is also praiseworthy. "All great art has been inspired by, and has expressed, religious feeling," says our author. It would have been safer to say "much great art," or he might,

perhaps, have ventured to say, "the greatest art." In these cynical days Canon Shuttleworth's admiration for Mendelssohn's music, though somewhat extravagant, is refreshing.

Musical History. By Robert A. Marr. (William Reeves.) This little volume tells of the treasures in connexion with music and the drama that were exhibited in the Vienna Exhibition of 1892. Mr. Marr mentions "a fragment of papyrus-roll which contained a score of the 'Orestes,' by Euripides, written about the times of the birth of Christ." A word or two of comment respecting such an interesting relic would have been decidedly welcome. The collection of Wagner MSS. was of special importance; besides the known operas and music dramas it included "Die Hochzeit" (fragment), "Die Feen," and "Das Liebesverbot." Among old instruments, a clavichord used by Mozart when he travelled, and a harpsichord which belonged to Haydn, were conspicuous objects. The author dwells with pride on the English exhibits; he believes that in composition "England can now hold her own against the continental nations." For Mr. Marr this is all very well; but let composers entertain humbler opinions, for "pride goeth before a fall."

MUSIC NOTES.

THE eighth series of London Symphony Concerts will commence at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, November 8. Three concerts will be given before and three after Christmas. The dates are as follows:—Nov. 8, 22, and Dec. 6, and Feb. 22, March 8, and April 5. M. Paderewski—who, by the way, gives a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on Oct. 31—will appear at the second concert.

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